

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Published by Chattanooga News Co.
George F. Milton, Editor.
Charles C. Johnson, Business Manager.
Second Postoffice as Second-Class Mail.
Subscription—Single copy, 5c.
By mail: One year, \$1.00; six months, \$0.50; three months, \$0.25.
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With casualties reported at 8,000, it becomes easier to understand why the Russians quit the war.

A wide welcome will be extended to the heroic Cardinal Mercier when he visits this country.

The labor department notes a demand for more clothes and hats for the automobiles.

Udell Sam is not quite ready to resume the building of postoffices and custom houses.

Moving tired of making peace, congress is considering a fling at punishing the kaiser.

Olds are now offered that national prohibition will beat the treaty of peace to the goal post.

The Red Cross is a very present help in time of trouble or distress. Are you a part of it?

City commissioners of Toronto insist that the policemen's strike in that city is a strike out.

It is now estimated that it will require twelve months more to get the boys back across.

Paris hotels are not to be operated under the Scriptural injunction, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

State railroad commissions resist authority of the director general. Otherwise we might forget they are here.

No other peace holiday, however, should be permitted to dim the lustre of that which occurs next Wednesday.

The president appears to be busily engaged in getting a line on the various schools of thought respecting peace negotiations.

There are still a good many Mexican generals, but only one has declared that he is not a candidate for president.

With eight political parties in the field, there should be no more doubt that Germany is tending steadily in the direction of democracy.

When King George heard that the armistice had been signed, he figured that it was time to do a little celebrating.

Congress may "stall" over the passage of needed legislation for constructive development, but it is still engaged on investigations.

From present indications, it seems likely that the senate will not undertake to vote on the peace treaty until it is framed and submitted to it.

Four years of bloody effort failed to enable the kaiser to take Paris, but the gay old town has surrendered unconditionally to Woodrow Wilson.

Life will probably hang heavy on the Turk's hands if he is pushed out of Europe, or if the supply of Armenian for slaughter is exhausted.

When Enver Pasha left Turkey—between a sum of \$110,000,000 of the public funds disappeared. This money ought to assure him a welcome wherever he goes.

Although the Sixth division is not mentioned in Gen. Pershing's report, wounded troops that have arrived in New York tell that it saw fierce fighting and suffered heavy losses.

Try Cobb comes right out and admits that he is tired of baseball. Perhaps he reasons that running the diamond is not in keeping with the dignity of an army captain.

Mr. Cobb, is ashamed of his country and its war efforts. In this attitude, he differs sharply from Lloyd George, Clemenceau and the former kaiser.

Representative Mann has announced himself a candidate for speaker of the new congress. Senator Sherman, we believe, has no vote in the election.

Mr. Douglas Haig is a soldier, not a maker of classic epigrams. But his suggestion to war correspondents that we should not get swelled heads over our victory will do very well for a starter.

The clothing question, as well as the food question, was getting to be serious in Germany before the armistice was signed. Investigation shows that the kaiser had only \$35 uniforms left.

An air patrol system is proposed. This arouses curiosity as to just what is contemplated—how wide and how long, how high and how deep, the space to be patrolled—and the number of patrolers to the square or cubic mile.

We thought that with the touch of gold we could turn iron ore into finished guns, forests into ships and an untrained and undisciplined civil population into armies.—Kansas City Times. And it was even so.

Col. Noble Smithson, of Knoxville, wants the government to issue \$5,000,000,000 in greenbacks, on the theory that it would be practically all profit, only costing the expense of printing.

The hotel men in convention had to draw the line somewhere. They are very much opposed to the "dippy" dances, but as for a cocktail on the side, they have no objections. Managers of many good hotels in the south might have told them that the old idea that a bar was necessary to the success of a hotel was a myth.

TAX EQUALIZATION.

The legislative session approaches and we note that some newspapers which were conspicuously silent when there was a chance to adopt a new assessment bill at the last session of the legislature are now discussing the need of equalizing assessments. The fact that Tennessee is running behind at the rate of \$50,000 a year is compelling consideration. Economies may be practiced. Some useless offices may be cut out and some salaries reduced. But these expedients are not likely to save much money. The history of legislatures for years has been that they increase rather than reduce expenses of the state. So it must be in a growing state. We cannot reduce the amount of money voted for education. We cannot reduce the amount voted for confederate pensions. We cannot hamper our charitable institutions by skipping them. Reducing the number of judicial circuits or chancery divisions may make some slight saving, but it would be inconsiderable. About once every twenty years Tennessee does this, and at the following sessions the legislature creates them over again. Nor is any form of legislation as pregnant with bitter political feeling. No, the best remedy in Tennessee is an equalization of assessments. A farm sold in Middle Tennessee a few days ago at \$70,000, which was assessed at \$6,000. Much landed property in the state is assessed at less than it was in 1870. About thirty counties were assessed at less in 1916 than they were in 1914. Naturally, under such a system personal and corporate property gets off also as lightly as its owners can. We need a central tax commission, with power to supervise assessments. The result would be a very marked increase in assessments, and then a reduction in the rate would follow, indeed it should be provided for by law.

PRAISE FOR COL. LEA.

In a letter addressed by Gen. W. M. Wright, commander of the 89th division, to Brig-Gen. Shipton, he pays a high compliment to the 58th field artillery brigade, and especially to Col. Lea, the commander of the 114th field artillery, who was in command of one of the regiments: Gen. Wright wrote:

"I have heard nothing but praise from the officers and men of the division for the way the artillery was handled, and I want to thank you for your cheerful and willing compliance with all my wishes."

"Please extend to the men of your command, especially Col. Lea and his regiment, my thanks for the valuable services rendered."

Col. Lea's regiment was formerly the First Tennessee field artillery. It contains batteries from Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, Columbia and other Tennessee cities. It was organized immediately after war was declared and the officers appointed by Gov. Rye.

The 113th regiment, also a part of this brigade, was formerly the First Tennessee infantry and is commanded by Col. Berry. The 115th is a North Carolina regiment.

The brigade was trained at Camp Sevier under Gen. Geo. G. Galtley, who, after arriving in France, was transferred to the command of the 67th field artillery, which is a part of the "Rainbow" division, and did excellent work in the east of Rheims, Oureq, St. Mihiel and Sedan campaigns. Gen. Galtley's brigade was recently commended in general orders.

The 55th is now commanded by Gen. J. A. Shipton.

Although originally a portion of the 20th division, the 55th was transferred shortly after arriving in Europe to the 89th division, which was trained by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and is looked on as one of the best divisions in the army. It was in the St. Mihiel and Meuse fighting and is now a part of the army of occupation in Germany.

The Washington Post, speaking of the importance that the artillery has been in the war, says:

"The part of the American artillery took in crushing Germany will not be fully appreciated until the returning soldiers themselves relate some of the stories."

BETTER EDUCATION.

Says Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane:

"What should be said of a democracy wherein 10 per cent. of the adult population cannot read the laws which they are presumed to know? What should be said of a democracy which sends an army to preach democracy wherein there was drafted out of the first 2,000,000 a total of 200,000 men who could not read their orders or understand them when ordered or read the letters from home?"

"What should be said of a democracy which calls upon its citizens to consider the wisdom of forming a league of nations? ... when 15 per cent. of the coming citizens of that democracy do not go to school?"

"What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?"

"The war has concentrated public attention on many necessary reforms, none more important, we believe, than a system of public schools which will succeed in securing the attendance of all of the school age, and once in school to retain them there."

In order to accomplish this, we must not only have better laws for compulsory education, but we must also have better schools. Inefficient teaching is one of the primary causes of the fact that so many pupils drop out or fall back into the class of "repeaters."

Fools are said to rush in where angels fear to tread and some congressmen manifest as little prudence.

WILL SOON PASS.

It now seems probable that the revenue bill will be passed shortly without the spectacle of a republican filibuster. Republican senators will be content to offer and emphasize their criticisms and let it go at that. And their objections seem neither so numerous nor so serious as once appeared likely. Senator Penrose, who is the ranking republican on the finance committee, is urging that the bill be promptly disposed of. It may yet pass before the holiday recess.

It is now apparent that the threatened contention was more in the nature of a political maneuver than one of assertion of principle. It was admitted that more revenues are necessary for 1919 than for 1920, and both parties wanted to take credit for writing into the law the reduction for the latter year. The present aspect of the situation is that the republicans yield the point and the democratic bill, framed to cover both years, will be adopted. Under it, the revenues for 1919 and 1920 respectively are estimated at \$6,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000.

Prompt action is very important. The treasury department must formulate its collection plans early in the new year. Blanks must be printed and distributed on which tax schedules are to be made out. The proceeding will have to be under the old law unless the treasury has definite advice concerning the new. And, aside from this feature of routine administration, democratic leaders also insist that business men should know the demands of 1920 upon them that the country might have the benefit of whatever price reductions that may result from lower taxes.

Like the recent liberty loan, the tax aggregate of \$6,000,000,000 contemplated for 1919 is the biggest ever attempted, but some \$2,000,000,000 less than was at first planned when it was thought that the war might continue into or through 1919. The amount expected to be raised for the year 1920 is about \$4,000,000,000, or about the same as last year. It is quite unlikely that the annual requirement can be reduced much below the latter figure for a good many years to come. Interest and sinking fund for the war debt will demand an immense sum.

SOME SIGNS.

Writing to the Chicago News from Paris, John F. Bass, the famous correspondent of that newspaper, sounds a note of some gloom and indicates steps that ought to be taken by our government.

"Once started, the game of imperialistic expansion extends," he says. "Italy is endeavoring to acquire additional territory, such as Fiume, where she now has 40,000 troops. The Jugo-Slavs are licensed and ready to fight for their natural outlet to the sea, and they have the backing of the Czechs-Slovaks. England and France are in a controversy over Syria. Every government seems to be forgetting the spirit of community of interest and to be devoting itself to the spoils of victory. The idea of a league of nations to take over the problems of undeveloped peoples like those in Asiatic Turkey and help them to self-government seems to have disappeared in the rush for plunder."

"The danger of an armed conflict between Italy and the Slavs, of fighting between the Poles, Russians and Ukrainians and the trouble between the Czechs and Hungarians is insignificant compared with the conflict which will arise in eastern Europe should the present political methods of the allies be continued. The governments seem to be indifferent over the prospect that Europe may become Balkanized with all the misery that it involves unless a powerful league of nations controls all embryonic conflicts."

He thinks that we ought to demand before making further loans, remitting the interest and principal of debts and sharing our merchant marine with others that Europe should disarm.

"At this crisis President Wilson arrives with all the glamour of America's moral and material help to victory," he concludes. "Never did greater issues confront a man's intelligence and never before did the future of so many human beings hang in the balance."

The war department's decision that there shall be no more promotions either overseas or in this country is probably made necessary by the overplus of officers in view of demobilization. However, the secretary of war states that officers who were recommended for promotion prior to the armistice will be advanced one grade in the reserve, if they choose a discharge of that nature. Anent the matter of promotions there is much talk about congress investigating why it is that the advancement has been so much more rapid in the training camps here at home than it has been with the American expeditionary forces.

Very frequently it has happened that where two officers entered the service in the same grade and one remained in this country and the other was sent overseas, the officer who has faced the greatest danger at the front has failed of promotion, while the officer who remained on this side has gone up several grades. Congress will likely look into the matter as the cause of some criticism of the war department.

Russia's losses in the late war were \$9,000,000, of whom 3,000,000 are dead, and 3,000,000 more are permanently disabled. Of course, it is impossible for us in this country to "visualize" a condition such as is produced by a blow that strikes almost every home. Travelers out of that country say the poverty and starvation are largely due to the war. It is predicted that 20,000,000 people in Russia may die of starvation this winter unless relief is extended. Now that the war is over, it should be the duty of Christian men and women everywhere, and also those of every faith who cherish charity in their hearts, to seek to prevent, at almost any sacrifice, further suffering and death in the world.

When nitrates are not needed in war, they can always be used in farming.

That league of nations idea appeals

THE BURNING QUESTION



CAPT. W. T. TYLER.

Taps has sounded for another one of the thin gray line, and Capt. W. T. Tyler, another of those beloved old southern heroes, has "passed over the river to rest under the shades of the trees" with his beloved "Stonewall" Jackson and other comrades of the lost, but cause revered.

Capt. Tyler was a native of Mississippi, which state furnished so many heroes to the southern confederacy. He entered the army way back yonder in 1861 as a private in the old Sixteenth Mississippi regiment and served throughout the four years of that bloody conflict with gallantry and retiring with the rank of captain of the quartermaster's department.

When peace came, he returned to his native home and entered the mercantile business, which he continued with success until 1887, when he came to Chattanooga and assisted in the organization of a business which in later years became one of the substantial enterprises of Chattanooga. He continued at the head of this company until twelve years ago when he retired and had since devoted his time and talents largely to benevolent work.

Capt. Tyler was a type of the old southern gentleman possessing those genial and courteous traits which won for him that charm of personality and a wide circle of friends throughout the city. He was a member of the Baptist church, and for years held the office of treasurer of the First church. The latter years of his life were devoted largely to fostering the work of the church and benevolent organizations of the city, especially the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., and in his death these organizations sustained the loss of a true friend and advocate.

His death caused a sense of sincere sorrow, not only to his immediate family, where he was loved and honored, but to the entire community which held him in high esteem as one of the city's best and truest friends.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Paris, the American delegates to the peace congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the enemy warships and resist any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses. Sir Eric Giddes, the first lord of the British admiralty, is understood to favor the same plan. Such a course would be unprecedented in history, but it might easily be determined on if such agreement is reached in the peace congress as will forbid the world against the resumption of the rivalry in naval armament.

The second large concrete ship built in America made its initial plunge into the waters of Oglethorpe bay, Brunswick, Ga., on Dec. 4. The vessel is named "Atlantus." It is 260 feet long and of 5,000 tons capacity. She was the first of concrete ships to be launched lengthwise, it having been considered necessary heretofore to lower the vessel into the water. The launching was entirely successful. Her engines will be of 1,400 horsepower. It is expected that the construction of this vessel will renew the interest in concrete and reinforced ships.

Irvin Cobb's lecture has come in for some criticism, because he seemed to show a disposition to "knock" the achievements of the United States in comparison with other countries. No doubt, he merely desired to check that disposition on our part to have a swelled head over the war. After all, however, Cobb's best forte is as a story-teller. His viewpoint on international affairs certainly is not that of our president, who was conspicuously not mentioned in his address.

Before we entered the war Germany proposed that if we would point our ships like a barber's pole, a certain number might be permitted to go through the war zone. Pictures of our vessels, as they appeared, at the end of the war would indicate that we took the hint at a

was concerned. But we have the satisfaction of knowing that they sailed without Hun license.

FURTHER LOANS NEEDED.

Before retiring from office, Secretary McAdoo explained that the authority of the government of this country to advance loans to the allied governments will lapse with the conclusion of the war, and asked that it be extended to cover the period of reconstruction. In making this request, it was the secretary's opinion that most of the material products necessary to restore the devastated portions of France and Belgium will have to be purchased in this country, for which purchases there is now little available capital in Europe. While the loans would serve to relieve the strain of the situation in Europe, they would also prove an active stimulant to the foreign trade and indirectly to the commercial and industrial prosperity of this country.

In normal circumstances, such loans could—and would—be handled as private transactions in the form of commercial credits, but conditions now are not normal. The commercial establishment on the continent is badly disrupted and the undertaking is too vast for private enterprise. The method of proceeding will probably be the extension of credits with industries in this country to foreign governments in exchange for their bonds, the credits to be by them transferred to such individuals and corporations as may be engaged in the work of rehabilitation. It is probably the hope of foreign governments to exact at least something in the way of reparation from Germany which, in the final analysis, will be used to liquidate the loans in this country.

The payment of whatever indemnity is levied upon Germany will probably be arranged to cover a period of years. It could not—if it is a very big sum—be collected all at once. Payments of loans to the allies by this country will be arranged in similar fashion. Hence the necessity of the time consideration. Ability to meet and discharge such obligations will have to depend upon the productive energies of the people themselves, and the people will have to live out of their earnings meantime. The proposition, however, has all the appearance of a profitable enterprise for this country since the loans are to be repaid with interest after greatly expanding our foreign trade.

The period during which loans of this character will be necessary will probably not be long, however, because commercial and banking facilities will again be reorganized and prepared to handle such business.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.)
A word to the foolish is always resented.
Despair is the undertaker that carries off our dead hopes.
Jealousy is a tree that bears the most bitter of all fruits.
Wisdom consists in knowing what you should learn in order to be wise.
It isn't holiday charity to give away what you don't want yourself, but it's economy.
The judge may charge the jury, but it is usually the defendant who is compelled to pay the freight.
Unless you have more dollars than sense, do not expect others to consider your troubles interesting.
Before marriage a girl is very near and very dear to a man; after marriage she is nearer yet and dearer still—to his pocketbook.

Col. Granville Sevier.

Col. Granville Sevier, who recently returned from France, was asked about the part his regiment played in the struggle, but he claimed the privilege of silence due the soldier. He said merely that there were better, braver soldiers anywhere on earth than the Americans.

"I must take my hat off to the enlisted men," said Col. Sevier, at the Washington. "There were three classes of American soldiers whose conduct is deserving of the gratitude of their countrymen. I refer to the enlisted men, the drivers of munition wagons and the firemen who kept open the lines of communication."

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

Wilhelmina's Guest.

Oh, Wilhelmina, may I not congratulate you on your guest? His merry ways will hit the spot, and give your humdrum life new zest. There's something doing all the time when little Willie is on deck, some fascinating curves in crime, new stunts in arson, death and wreck. He's come to eat your Holland prunes, with you he'll feast and break his fast, and I would always count the spoons when he has finished his repast. The kaiser at your door has knocked, you've let him in without his crown; now see the hen-house safely locked, and all your portables nailed down. Oh, Wilhelmina, may I not suggest a safe deposit vault, for all the goods you prize a lot, for everything except the salt? Your visitor's a charming skate, when he has will and wish to please, but while he strives to fascinate, hang firmly to your cupboard keys. No doubt 'twill grieve your gentle heart to see him with his crownless brow, but you should bid your tears depart until you have secured the cow. His hair is white, his cheek is pale, he bears the marks of misery; but while you tattle to his tale, just chain your palace to a tree. He'll doubtless talk of Me and Get until your woman's heart is sore; but Wilhelmina, may I not suggest a strong new cellar door? (Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

HOW HE ENDED KIDNEY TROUBLE.

"I had a severe attack of kidney trouble and for three weeks could not get out of doors and scarcely out of bed," writes C. E. Brewer, Village Springs, Ala. "Could not bend over at all without the most excruciating pains. I purchased a bottle of Foley Kidney Pills. Was relieved after first few doses and continued their use until completely cured. I consider Foley Kidney Pills the best kidney remedy in the world. No recurrence of my trouble. To Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Adv.)"

SINK GERMAN VESSELS

American Peace Envoys Oppose Division of Spoils.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The American delegates to the peace congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships and resist any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses. This announcement is made by those in close touch with the American representatives, who, it is added, feel that a position would result in avoiding contention and materially support President Wilson's declaration that the war was not based on aggression or the acquisition of property.

England, through Sir Eric Giddes, first lord of the admiralty, had previously acquiesced in the American plan to destroy the captured or surrendered warships, and it is declared will continue to support the United States, although it is expected that some of the lesser naval powers will demand that the prizes be distributed.

American naval stations will be maintained for at least a year at Brest, Gibraltar and in the Azores to render aid to American merchant ships. The consent of France, England and Portugal has already been secured. The two and radio stations at these points will be in readiness to respond to calls for aid by

American shipping in distress, and facilities will be afforded for needed repairs and supplies.
Although the plans have not been developed, it is believed in naval circles that the shipping board desires the continuance of the manning of ships with naval officers and crews until private capital is organized to undertake the great task of operating thousands of merchant vessels.
The other naval establishments in Europe have been ordered abandoned as rapidly as possible and progress in this direction has already been considerable. The United States navy had twenty-seven aero stations along the European coast, the material of which, except Brest, Gibraltar and the Azores, is being shipped home. Naval transports relieved of carrying munitions, hereafter convey food supplies. It is expected that the army also will soon be able to use a number of transports similarly on eastern voyages.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

"How dear to my heart
Are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents
them to view."

On a Crisp and Frosty Morning
the Delicious Taste of

Allison's East Tenn. Sausage
All Pork

Will Recall Those Glorious Days of
Childhood Down on the Farm.

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J. H. ALLISON & CO.
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About the
Gift Bush"



—They go straight into the good graces of the men you give them to—they're "short cuts" to the enthusiastic reception of your gift. You may choose them with the assurance of their fitness.

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